









THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY

No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.  
THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs

In this, and the hands of families, to the cheer and rare  
in the country, which by their fragrance and delicacy, com-  
manding a single part of the produce, produce an infusion  
of exceeding richness and flavor.

The *Tears* offered are the following:

The India Broom, a Black Tea, do . . .	\$10 (per lb.)
The Tobacco, do . . .	75 cts.
The Dried, do . . .	60 "
The Cocoa, a Green Tea, do . . .	1.00 do.
The Coffee, do . . .	50 "
The Molasses, do . . .	1.00 do.
The Oil of Nutmeg, a compound of the must and nutmeg, do . . .	50 "
The Oil of Peppermint, a compound of the and mint oil of Assam, do . . .	1.00 do.

With a view to encourage the introduction of these ma-  
terials, it is intended to give a premium of \$100 to the per-  
son who brings forward the best specimen of each article,  
by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Tea equal to  
the value of the prize, shall be given as the said speci-  
men. Each purchaser will receive, enclosed in the same enve-  
lope, certificates, entitling him to one chance in the Distri-

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**V**ERBALIZER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent for the National Review, and authorities to take Advertisements for the National Review as directed by us. His offices are at: Boston, 1 Congress street; New York, 100 Broadway; Philadelphia, 100 Arch Street; Chicago, 100 Chestnut street; Baltimore, south west corner of North and Calver streets.

**D**R. S. PETERNGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Bookbinding, and Collecting Agency, No. 11 State street, Boston, is the agent for the National Review.

**G. W. SEATON.**

**A**TORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Court, has his private office at the City Building, 100 State Street, Boston, and his attention to all business entrusted to him at the City Building, 100 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, City, Mass.

**JOHN W. NORTH.**

**A**TORNEY, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11—y

**LAD FOR GUNS.**

**I**AM WANTED.—Cash paid for guns, most and latest-fad

THOMAS EMERY, Last Oil Manufacturer,  
JAN. 20, 83 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

W. B. CROCKEL,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, 2nd Chancery, 42,  
S. South End, Indiana. Collectors in western Indiana  
and western Kentucky, will receive prompt attention.  
April 18-83

LAW OFFICE, COLLEGE OF LAW,  
WILLIAM J. JEFFREY, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Graduate  
of Law Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building,  
Third street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. Will receive  
Business connected with the profession, of all the courts  
of Ohio, and of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.  
NO. XI, - JUNE, 1850.

EDITED BY Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free  
Liberal Education of the People, to the Rights of Litera-  
ture, Religion, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three  
dollars per annum in advance. The Review is published  
quarterly, containing, besides other articles, will be supplied  
with the work of the Boston Convention, and of the  
volume, (now in progress), until the edition is exhausted.

The Polish Slavonian Philology.  
OF THE YEAR 1850.  
The Industrial Arts in Russia.

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CONTINUES to be open for the reception of invalids. Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during the last season, has induced Dr. Davis to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

The hotel is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half east of Brownsville. The daily intercourse between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Three towels, and cotton sheets, three covers, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Terms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—m



CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

gress and reform? There is, however, Mr. Chairman, one exception in this report among Massachusetts. (Mr. Wessels) has undertaken to show that both the measures and conduct of certain clergies (namely, I suppose, the A. A. S. and Free-Soil men) are highly prejudicial to the interests of the slave and the cause of liberty. The Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

Sir, I think the gentleman very frank and candid in this admission that they have heard of the Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

The green taught in the schools, the costly ornaments and studied contrivances of speech, shocked the ears of the people. The Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

These, Mr. Chairman, were the Free-Soil principles of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and their contemporaries. The Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

Sir, I have said this in my own defense against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator. I have said this in my own defense against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator. I have said this in my own defense against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator. I have said this in my own defense against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator. I have said this in my own defense against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator.

Mr. Chairman, there are some other political creeds and rules brought forward here, one of which would like to say a word. I allude to the doctrine promulgated by the Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

Sir, I look upon this kind of sophistry as more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute monarchy. It is more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute monarchy. It is more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute monarchy. It is more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute monarchy. It is more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute monarchy.

Let me now, Mr. Chairman, advert to the Democratic creed of 1845, advocated a few days since by the Hon. Mr. Fremont. It is a creed which is based upon the principle of non-resistance. It is a creed which is based upon the principle of non-resistance. It is a creed which is based upon the principle of non-resistance. It is a creed which is based upon the principle of non-resistance. It is a creed which is based upon the principle of non-resistance.

into slavery for life—and this for more pecuniary gain. Sir, you may take from him his wife, his children, and put handcuffs on his wrists. You may take from him his property, after having so bound him in your statute books. In violation of the Constitution, he has been taken from his home, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom.

Mr. Chairman, can it be possible that the Congress of this great Republic is prepared to permit a man to be taken from his home, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom, and where the vast wilderness which connects his country with the East is beginning to bloom and blossom.

Mr. Chairman, the future destiny of New Mexico is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country.

But how shall we save the now? Most of the people of this country are of the opinion that the only way to save the now is to give up the principle of non-resistance. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country.

Similar laws will be found in most of the slave States. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country.

It is curious fact, worthy of remark in this connection, that Sir, Paul received precisely the same kind of treatment as did the Unitarian Minister, Mr. Duffin, charges which he professes against us, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong, that we are too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race. This is a charge which has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think that we may be too much inclined to be too impatient, always to give heed to the admission of Paul, that we are too much inclined to that good may come—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of the human race.

of nations, and give a hearty support to every great measure of reform. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle.

But, sir, after all the absurdities of which I have spoken, I am not prepared to say that I have any objection to the admission of a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle. It will hardly do for us to hesitate six months about admitting a democratic principle.

Mr. Chairman, I fear this sentiment will not be popular in this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country. It is a subject which is of great importance to this country.

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